tion of the habits corpus act the legality or hance of see business to rescutton cannot be inspired into on habitations to rescutton cannot be inspired into on habitations are successful to the section intime-discipline the side which expressly decirate the right in proceedings under their work to inquire into the document of urside into an abover, that the terms "segnity and justice," as used in the 451 section, were not incended to inclinate questions of inradiction or nower. If upon a conviction for a mindemension a presence were esquenced to be imprisable for the statutors term and then hung, and he were detained after new expression of the feral term for the purpose of corrying the inter part of the suppose of corrying the inter part of the scatters would not never that the writt of laborate currons would not be effect that for that purpose by the court of a finish should be for the purpose of carrying the fermion of the first term of the purpose of carrying the fermion of the state of the second of the

## THE NEW ARRESTS.

There appears to be no loophole whatever whereby the escape of Mr. Tweed can be effected, as to is well known that the moment he is liberated he will be served not only with the order of arrest issued in the civil suits but also with a beach warrant in the criminal charge of forgery. The following schedule, which is the besis of the civil and criminal suits, shows the amount of checks which Mr. Keyser swore were

forgaries:—

Int. Harrant Lat Indexes or 1838. Sunker. Pepustor of Warrant May 14. 200-25. A. W. do beneal May 14. 200-25. A. W. do penul May 25. 204-25. A. W. do penul May 26. 204-25. A

All the warrants, Keyser's indorsement to which are alleged by him to be forged within the period of this account, with the exception of the last one, are deposited by Woodward, and the resolts included in the division with Tweed. The last item, with ingersoil & Co.'s indorsement, was placed to the credit of logersoil & Co. In the bank ledger. It will be seen that all the indorsements of h. A. W. (Woodward's tastians) are in pencil.

E. A. W. (Woodward's tastians) are in pencil.

E. A. W. (Moodward's tastians) are in pencil.

In every case the initials are in pencil. The grand total of the warrants is \$5.710,013 08. Ingersoil & Co. are credited with esposits, \$2.549,229 is; checks, \$1.517.467 40, A. J. Garvey—Deposits, \$1.117.413 71; checks, \$1.517.467 50, A. J. Garvey—Deposits, \$1.117.413 71; checks, \$1.517.451 60, E. A. Woodward-Deposits, \$2.549,259 is; checks, \$1.517.467 40, A. J. Garvey—Deposits, \$1.117.413 71; checks, \$1.510.456 60. E. A. Woodward-Deposits, \$2.549,259 is; checks, \$1.510.457 40, A. J. Garvey—Deposits, \$2.549,259 is and the search of the precise of the check of the precise of the same as Tweed's deposit, making the sum total of \$1.500,850 50.

The following schedule shows the deposits to the credit of the New York Frinting Company to be \$1.54,350 id. This was done on June 7, 1870, and the warrante are hundbered from \$2.541, 2,551, 17 19, 251,551 id. 17 peposits by ingersoil.

St. 188. St. 188. St. 189. St suits included in the division with Tweed. The

pepents by ingenent. \$3,549,229 18 State 17 Less transfers from Garvey, Au. 

Garvey's checks to parties not traced .......\$397.798 18 Woodward paid over to William M. I weed in alloward as the world of the william M. I weed in the world of the william will be an and the writing the world of the will be will be a will be wi MR. TILDEN'S APPIDAVIT.

The affidavit made by Governor Tilden in October. 1871, is the most important one of the series prepared for the purpose of securing a new trial. It reads as follows:—

prepared for the purpose of securing a new trial.

Liveads as follows:—

City and Ownty of New York, s.—Samuel J. Titden
being duly sworn deposes and says that, happening
cansaly. The was considered by Mr. Andrew id.

Deputy Compireder, and his counsel, as to the notice
prepased to be given to the National Broadway annic in
respect to the alleged forgery of the signature of Reyser
& Co. as indurers of certain county warrants; that
soon after this deponent was requested by the said
sireen to make some investigation in the accounts of
the said bank; that deponent noticed on the back of
the said keyser warrants pencil memorana of
5. A. W., or E. A. Woodward, which he suppossa had been made theroon by the felier who
received the deposits and has had to examine the
deposits account or the said Woodward to see it the
Keyser warrants could be identified, that the method of
examination adopted was to take a trabscript of the
deposits as entered on the ledger and then to decompose
the entry of each deposits in the total a tense of which said
deposit was made up by reference to the deposit cased
which had been preserved, shall on the deposit cased

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

The decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment of the Court of Over and Terminer having been promuigated a brief resume of the main points in the legal proceedings will be found of interest. It is unnecessary to cater into the details of the man's life, his lowly origin, his early associations, the means used to obtain political power and the misuse of that power after it had been bestowed upon him. The story of his detection, trist and imprisonment, the complete annihilation of as powerful a combination of dishonest officials as any city in the world's history was ever burdened with, are still fresh in the minds of the community, so that the following specimet account of the most important events pertinent to the case are presented only to reiresh the read-

It will be remembered that in the fall of 1871, after the exposure of the gigantic Ring frauds, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, the present Governor of the State, in behalf of the Committee of Seventy, instituted a series of investigations into the accounts of the Broadway Bank, which resulted in proving beyond doubt that the city had been plundered of humense sums of money, which were divided among Tweed, Sweens, Connolly, Inger-

On complaint of Attorney General Chauman, made October 24, 1871, Judge W. L. Learned, of the Supreme Court, granted an order of arrest against I weed and his partners in the frauds, buil being set at \$1,000,000 in each case, which was promptly furnished.

The evidence of his pefarious practices had by this time become so positive that on December 16 he was arrested by Sheriff Brennan on a charge of felony, and on the following day was brought before Judge Gunning S. Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, who committed him without ball. A writ of hab as corpus was immediately sued out, returnable before Judge Bargard, who accepted ball on the criminal charge in the sum of \$5,000, and the ex-chief was discharged from custody. His bondsmen in the civil suit one by

of \$5.000, and the ex-chief was discharged from custody. His bondamen in the civil suit one by one surrendered him and trouble began now to crowd takely upon blue, for, notwithstanding his regulate anormous wealth, it became difficult to flad bondamen to quanty in such large amounts. His counsel in the ascentime had densurred to the complaints on the ground that the Slate cound not legally sue for money due a country, but Jadge Hogeboom, of Albany, everthed the demurrer. An effort was also made in the supreme Court to quash the indicement found in the Court of Oyer and Termber, which failed, and the consequence was that on becember it in ease was called and Mr. Tweed, through counse, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Pecchane conducted the case for the prosecution, Judge Nean Davis being on the bench.

The trial lasted all threath the mouth of Jannary, 1873, and resulted in a disagreement of the july, which stood, as was subsequently accertained, eight for acquittal and four ler conviction. Motion was immediately made by the Autorney General for a new trial, the compiaint amended and a new indictment found. The case was postponed from time to time until November 15, when the second trial was begun before Judge Davis, who presided over the first. The result of the trial is already too familiar to the public. It issued for five day, at the end of which the jury, after having been out over hight, found Walism Marry Tweed guilty on the first, second, third and fourth counts, and on the counts from the Hills to the 19th inclusive, making 304 counts in all. During the trial counsel for the declare interposed by exceptious, which formed the basis of subsequent proceedings on behalf of their client.

On November 25 Tweed was brought before the Court, when Judge Davis denied his guilty of acvirs. A motion was made to ansend the court and police for a writ of labeless coping, which services appealed from the declared in money the proceedings on behalf of their clien.

On November 25 Tweed was brought before the Court, when faces c

content checks, but percent large and point has a segment of the grand their client guilty of a misdemensor, while the second some theory of an endemensor, while the second some their client guilty of a misdemensor, while the second some their client guilty of a misdemensor, while the second some their client guilty of a misdemensor, while the contract and the guilty of a misdemensor, while the contract and misdemensor of misdemensor of

Tweed was created. It defines the duties of that oard, as set forth in the set creating it, in relation to all prior claims existing against the county, and charges that Sweeny and the deceased Auditor, James Watson, about the 4th of May, 1870, conspired together to defraud the county of New York, the taxpayers of the city and county of New York and the people of the State out of a large sum of money by having presented and passed by such Board false, fraudulent and detilious ciaims for work and materials purporting to have been done and furnished to the county of New York; that in pursuance of this conspiracy he (Sweeny) and Watson did present, or cause to be presented, claims purporting to be due

he (Sweeny) and Watson did present, or cause to be presented, claims purporting to be due to various parties, that they had the same approved by the Board, obtained warrants therefor from Comprodict Connolly, had the same paid at the Broadway liank, the then depository of the county innds, and appropriated the proceeds to their ewn use, amounting in all to \$6,195.957.85. The foregoing sum is made up of the old bills already poolished, drawn in the name of Garvey, ingersoil, Keyser, Boiar and others, running from May 4, 1879, to August 12, 1870, all of which are alleged to have been false, fraudient or fictitious.

The complaint further alleges that in addition to this sum of over \$6,000,000, he (Sween) and Watson, in purfusance of the same conspit acy, after the passage of the act creating the special Board of Audit, and between July 13 and August 23, 1870, procured to be paid by the Comprodier claims alleged to have been incurred after the passage of such act, and on which suits were represented to have been brought amounting to the sum of \$853,604.44, that this last mentioned sum was made up of claims as ioliows:—\$160,110 42, \$152,249 55, \$161,341 34, \$165,277.73, \$155,307.04 and \$151,274.86, the claimants for which are not menuosed in the complaint, but all of which are alleged to be fraudulent and actitions.

The complaint concludes by slieging that none of this money thus fraudulently obtained from the county treasury has ever been paid back, nor has the same or my portion theteol been restored to the lawful efficial receiver or depository, and asks for judgment against Sweeny jor the entire amount of the fraudulent claims thus procured to be paid, in all \$7,122,598.25, with interest from September, 1570.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham verifies the complaint.

Mr. Wuseler H. Peckham verifies the complaint.

VIEWS OF TWEED'S COUNSEL. Tweed's senior counsel, Messrs. David Dudley Field and William O. Barilett, were absent from

the city yesterday and therefore their views on the new turn in the affairs of their client could not be obtained. However, several gentlemen engaged for the defence were found by a HERALD reporter in their offices and what they had to remark on the subject is appended.

Mr. Willard Bartlett and Mr. Elihu Root were ready to give any information in their power on the subject, consistent with their duties as counsel. As far as they were aware no consultation had been engaged in as to the matter of buil either as to providing sursties or making application for its reduction. They had been principally engaged in the defence of Tweed in the criminal proceedings, and as far at the civil actions were concerned the decision hist rendered could not have any important bearing on them; but this branch of Tweed's difficulties was specially in the nands of Mr. David Dadley Field. The judgment and opinion of the Court of Appeals were expected dering the evening, but no action would be taken on the remittiur until this morning. The usual practice in such cases is to apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court to make the judgment of the tribunal of last resort the judgment of the tribunal of last resort the judgment of the supreme Courts. But the General Term will not meet until the last of next mouth, and are factler remarked that the exact course coursel will pursue could not be stated until the papers arrived from Albany. However, it is protable that the whole proceedings will be brought before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at Special Term, this morning, when an order with be granted for the discourse of the prisoner. Or course, here would be no obstacle to the wave of his release or in the matter of arrest by the Sacriff's officers.

As upremiss and a Novelly.

As Bartlett said that all Tweed's counselever desired was that he should be dealt with according to law. The decision was somewhat of a surprise to him (Mr. Bartlett), for it was a nevelty to find, after all efforts made before the courts in this city to have that tight extended to the accused, to discover that the Court of Appeals had acopted sound and correct views in a matter in which Tweed was concerned. The opinion was particularly comprehensive on the subject of inspeas to allow it. The Court of Appeals has accostly manifested a Condency to interpret the laws in fafor of personal liberty. It was a little remarkable, he send, that Judge Allen quotes from the subject of Appeals has recently manifeste had been engaged in as to the matter of ball either as to providing sureties or making applica-

As to the numerous other indictments hanging over Tweed counsel was unable to express any opinion as to the course the prosecution intend to follow. There were some grounds for believing tout further criminal action will not be taken, and that future proceedings against Tweed will be confined to pushing on the civil suits. But as far as inspeneral direction of the decade is done-erned nothing could be positively stated until the return of Messars. D. D. Field and W. O. Bartlett, the senior counsel in the case, to the city.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

The news of the decision of the Court of Appeals granting Tweed's release reached the city about eleven o'clack jesterday morning, and was immediately posted on the bulletins of the various newspapers, Crowds immediately gathered around and the greatest interest was manifested. In a few moments but little else was spoken of, showing the peculiar feeling which Twosa's fate still excited in all classes of the public. it was a rather curious thing o stand by and listen to all the comments which came from the montas of lookers-on, and it was none the less singular that these sentiments generally partook of a feeling of pity for Tweed and of satisfaction at the decision of the highest court "I'm glad the old man 's out," said one.

"There are worse men than Tweed out of jatt," "He's paid for it, and they might as well det un!

on him," observed a third. Not that this feeling was universal however, some shook their heads and muttered about "ill-

advised sympathy," no justice for the rich man, and so en, evidently displeased that the great Ring master should have been let go. Around the City Hall and the New Court House,

which Tweed was one of the main ones to saddle on the city, crowds and gathered in small knots, and nearly all of them had the name "Tweed" in their mouths. The writer approached a group in which were

conversing an Alcerman, a member of Assembly and several other very small fix politicians. The

and several other very small fly politicians. The Alderman was a strong democrat and a member of the old Tammany Hall.
"If dun't see," he was saying, "what the use is of making Tweed suffer alone. They let all the others go and they pursue the old man, not from any desire of justice, but just to show what enthusiastic reformers they are."
"Dun't you think," asked the republican, "that official raycality and public plundering should be punished."
"Yee, then let it be numbered imparticles."

punished ?"
"kes, then let it be punished impartially, 'One
man should not pay for the whole, and he toe only
man should not pay for the whole, and he toe only
man tract had toe punck to stick. Thise fair play
and Tweed may'nt had it. Besidus, he has saffered
enough any way."
Bandling by the steps of the City Hall was one
of the old General Committee of Tammuny Hall.

of the old General Commission.

He said:

"I always know it would come to this. Now the

"I always know it would come to this. Now the

One Hundred and Seventh Day of the Seandal Suit.

MR. BEACH DRAWING TO AN END.

He Defends the Plaintiff for Vindicating His Honor.

IMPASSIONED BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE.

Beecher's Characteristics Contrasted and Portrayed.

AN IMPORTANT DAY'S WORK

The audionce at the Beecher trial was comfortably seated yesterday morning when the proceedings commenced. There was no inconvenient crowding, while the room was filled to its limits. In the hall outside a large number of people waited with fretted hopes of admission and watened with envy more favored beings pass in without a pause. Mr. Beecher was absent in the forenoon. It was thought he would come no more to court while Beach is speaking. It must have been a severe trial to his feelings to be compelled to listen to the scorching rhetoric of the plaintiff's counsel day by day. He naturally expected that as Beach draw near the end of his speech it would grow hotter and hotter for him, and, being a man of great sensitiveness and impulsive emotions, ne might involuntarily exhibit emotion under the spell of a powerful burst of eloquence such as Beach is capable of emitting. Mrs. Beecher sticks to her post like a true soldier, and Dr. Edward Beecher, a soft, good-natured looking man, with a large face and a mild eye, never misses a moment from the proceedings. He speaks little, and seems to be constantly chewing gum, as his jaws are seldom at rest.

AN EFEECTIVE SPEECH. -Mr. Beach was forcible and even all the day. He ended as he began, fresh and pretty clear of voice and full to overslowing with his subject. The effort was as well sustained as any he has yet made. The closing in the afternoon was, as usual, somewhat more effective and rhetorical than the opening in the morning. It was expected that some reference would be made to the publication of the latest discoveries in regard to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach made no allusion to them, and promptly after the Court assembled continued his speech to the jury. Evarts, for the third or fourth time, interrupted Beach, and the latter turned round and cried out, "I will suspend my argument and let the gentleman finish his if he chooses," whereat there was an expression of applause. OUTLINES OF THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Beach began by introducing the evidence given by Mr. West in regard to the disturbances in Plymouth for several successive years. He read copiously from Mr. Tilton's testimony on the subject of the publication of the Bacon letter. Mr. Tilton had greatly suffered from the attack of a man so eminent as Dr. Bacon. Counsel held that if Mr. Beecher and acted a manly part there would have been no Bacon letter, no reply from Tilton and no trial like this.

Mr. Beach held that the sending of the letter to Beecher demanding of him to leave his pulpit by Bowen was evidence in Itself that Bowen was the open accuser of Henry Ward Beecher. Knowing that Bewen was hostile to Mr. Tilton counsel still dared to put the former on the stand. Mr. Beach quoted the tripartite agreement, and contended that a document of that kind was in itself evidence that Henry Ward Beecher was not the blameless, high moral character which the defence insisted on, a man, as they contend, utterly in capable of committing the offence charged against

Counsel alluded to the efforts of Moulton and Tilten to suppress the scandal; but Mr. Beecher.

THE ADVICE OF MOULTON,

in whom he had always hitherto trusted, without consulting the interests of any one but himself, organized a committee from the chosen members of his own church. He asked if it were a noble and just means of vindication to select a commutee of this kind and in this way. No opportunity was given Tilton to appear by counsel and cross-examine. It was a star chamber in-vestigation, held with closed doors, and the wife of Titton was enticed from her home without his knowledge to appear as a witness against her husband. He held this was not the course for a fair and honorable investigation. They, however, fulfilled the purpose for which they were se-lected, but they did not meet the demand of truth, justice or honor. He dwelt upon the singular fact that on her first appearance before the committee Mrs. Tilton spoke in terms of the highest praise of her busband, yet in five days after, on her second appearance, she reverses all ner previous testimony and denounces the husband she bad previously upheld. Counsel pointed out THE INFLUENCES

that were brought to bear upon the woman to secure this result. He mentioned Mrs. Ovington and the attentions she paid to Mrs. Titton as this particular time, the drives to the Park and Coney Island, the offer of a home in Mra. Ovington's house and the other influences brought to bear upon her to allenate her from her husband.

. THE LAW IN THE CASE. Here Mr. Beach turned to the Beach and said it would be well for them to know the principles of

man who is practising blackmail on Henry Ward Beacher?" Beach then alluded to the devices Beecher practised to suppress the scandal: If he were innocent he would have turned with all the indignant impulse of his brave and noble nature

and trampled THE "CONSPIRATORS

cioquent. He described Beecher handing out Sharp's rifles from his pulpit to secure freedom in Kansas, of his heroic courage in facing angry mobs, of his power and influence in a great community, and yet in the course he pursued while this scandal was in the air he had shown himself a coward, a slobbering and willmpering idlot. JEALOUST OF TILTON.
Counsel dealt next with the charge often made

in the dust. At this point Beach was graphically

against Tilton that he was jealous of the fame of Beecher, and asked if Beecher filled all the avenues to fame, and if there would not be as much reason in Tilton's being jealous of Mr. Evarts or Mr. Charles O'Conor. Applause, quickly checked, broke out when Mr. Beach, referring to Mrs. Mouiton as being basely, foully and untruly assailed, said he would soon show, in spite of Beecher, that the lady's fame was pure and stain-

Beach read the letter of retraction given by Mrs. Tilton to Beecher and the memorandum of the former addressed to her husband the evening of the same day she gave the retraction, and showed how evident it appeared that the woman was moved by the will and peculiar representations of Beecher to give that letter of retraction.

At four o'clock the Court adjourned, and Mr. Beach was accorded on leaving a similar ovation to what he received on previous days.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.
On the bench, beside Judge Neilson, were Alvan C. Bradley, New York Bar; Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Bloomingdale, N. J.; Professor William C. Wilkin-son, Rochester, Kinahan, Cornwallis, Aaron Raymond, New York; Colonel B. E. Valentine, Brooklyn; ex-Judge Gale, Charles W. Thomas, Brooklyn.

son, Rochester, Kinahan, Cornwallis, Aaron Raymond, New York; Colonel B. E. Valentine, Brooklyn; ex.Judge Gale, Charles W. Thomas, Brooklyn. Mr. Beach resumed his address shortly after eleven o'clock. He commenced by referring to the West charges against the plaintiff, submitting that Mr. Tition was not responsible for the actiation then existing in Plymouth church. Then followed the council of ciergymen, and with that Mr. Tition had no possible connection. You remember, continued the counsel, that Mr. Becener earnestly requested Mr. Tition not to mingie in the proceedings of that council or by any appearance of his before that committee to complicate the difficulties in which Mr. Beecher and Flymouth courcil is in which Mr. Beecher and Flymouth courcil eiter on that subject by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton. It was written as late as March 5, 1874, expressing his indignation at the course pursued by Mr. Storrs. The letter showed the sort of appeal which be made to the consideration and charity of Mr. Tition—not to permit nimself to be used by supposed adversaries in the person of Mr. Storrs. Now, review the attitude of Mr. Beecher, as represented by nimself upon the stand, toward Mr. Tition. Wast was the apprachession weighing on the mind of Mr. Beecher? Why did he deprecate the appearance of Tition before the council, ofending himself against a wrong imputation? Aluding to the visit of Dr. Bacon and the posation of Tition, counsel asked whether Mr. Beecher could not then have said what he stated alterward in his submission of facts to

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE?

Could he not have said, "it have been guilty of offence against Mr. Tition: he is no knave or dog; he has been generous and interests of his wife and his household; he has been mare presented, and you, Dr. Bacon, have misrepresented his relations to me?" It there bad been any many courage about Henry Ward Beecher, it there had been any proper conception of his duty to be man he had wronged, he would have done so, and had he revenied the true conditions

energy. The audience statens closely. Counsel is showing that the vacillation, weakness and irresolution of Beecher brought upon him all the troubles that followed the publication of the Bacon letter. Mr. Fullerton sits beside his partner. Judge Morris sits behind him, hanging on the argument of the speaker with the eager anxiety of a man who has bet heavily on a race horse and sees him coming up the homestretch neck and neck. Mr. Evarta looks paie and languid. Judge Porter has his head to one side, intently following the speaker's argu-

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. The investigating committee called by Mr. Beecher in 1874. Most certainly Mr. Thron was not responsible for that proceeding. Throughout a desire was shown by Mr. Thiron to protect the nonor of his wife and children. Coun-Throughout a desire was salawa by Mr. Inton to protect the monor of his wile and children. Counsel then proceeded to comment at length upon the lowen letter. Fine letter of demand was presented unon the infamous revelation regarding the character and conduct of Mr. Beecher made by Bowen to Tilton. Bowen, when called as a witness, was not asked by the desence whether he had made these revelations. If Tilton's statement in regard to it had been contradicted in that respect it would have destroyed his gredinality as a witness before the Court and jury. But Tilton defied all contradiction, standing upon his own truth and integrity. Why did not the adelnes ask Mr. Bowen whether these injurious charges were made by him against sector, whether he was the author of the demand for resignation? The fact that Bowen had not been questioned by the defence on those points was the highest testimonial which could be given of the train and integrity of the plantiff. In the tripartite agreement, when this letter was introduced, not a single word of denial was made on the part of Mr. Beecher.

Counsel read the agreement referred to, showthe that no attempt had been made to contradict the charges which had been made.

AN INTERSUPTION FROM EVANTS. Mr. Beach was analyzing the tripartite agreement, aiming to show that unless there was, an offence committed by Mr. Beecher he was not called on to enter into this compact to blot out, as he said, the sorrowful past. Mr. Evarts objected to the construction Mr. Beach was giving to the document, but the other had neither time nor patience to submit to interruption, and fairly coared at the jormer, who aquaided like a glass of sodawater. Counsel asked if some explanation was not justifiable on the part of Mr. Bowen. Mr. Titton had been honorably mentioned for his past connection with the Independent and Union, and in making public the letter referred to he was doing an act of self-justice.

Here Mr. Beach turnes to the Bench and said it would be well for them to know the principles of law under which they were adung. Mr. Evarts held that it was impossible to convict on the concession of the accused party. Mr. Beach quoted from several English cases and authorities to show that the confession of adultery, where there is no susptices of collision. Is sufficient to secure divorce between the parties concerned. He quoted one case where a decree of divorce was granted on the simple confession of adultery where the Court was satisfied there was neither countrance nor collision. A HAND THING TO FROYE,

Resuming, site; receas, Mr. Beach read a few additional authorities to show that a reasonable degree of circumstantial testimony was sufficient to existing the neither country and the confidence of the contract of

after Mr. Reecher had made him the infarious, and now propounced by him the untrue implitation of blackmaller, desiring an opposurate to repair himself before that committee, this hyporable management refused the request because their report had been mostly, if not entirely prepared. Where were the several witnesses. Mrs. Bradeshaw, Mrs. Morse and others, in regard to whom the committee were informed, whom they knew possessed information which if presented to them would illustrate the time and condition of the matter which was submitted to them for adjudication? Why was their evidence suppressed? Way no attempt to get them? Why no revelation from all these parties who had public connection with this scandal, who have appeared upon this stand and made their communications? This is not the course of thorough and fair investigation. I must be permitted to say that it is not he conduct of hororable gentlemen in a responsible position, assuming to do impartially and fairing fully a great public duty. They answered the purposes of their organization, they fulfilled the object for which they had been selected; but they did not answer the demands of justice and of honor, and it is not surprising that the reports which they made under such Circumstances should have received the denunciation of the world.

honor, and it is not surprising that the report which they made under such circumstances should have received the denunciation of the world.

MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Another feature: I have said that the first statement as is proven by Tracy and Moniton and others, by Mrs. Tilton, was complimentary and favorable to her husband. How mappened it that she changed it? And when was it that the remarkable change occurred, that this lady goes before the same gentlemen forming this committee, and honors and exaits the character of her husband, and then six days after appears again below the same gentlemen with her denunciations and condemnations. What were the influences operating upon this lady? All she had been there attracted by some means or some impulse from her home. She was under the influence of the Ovingtons and the friends and habitats of the Ovingtons in their. House. She was brought under the influences which were favorable to Mr. Beecher. Why. gentlemen, conceive on Tuesday of a wile offering a voluntary tribute to the character of her ausband and in five days leaving without any further outbreak or family difficulty, in five days desirting her home under influences concessedly influence and reversing entirely her testimony. How is it explainable? What sanction attached to the declarations of this woman thus contradictory, and what influence extorted this definition, and what influence extorted this definition, of the foreign her the hospitality of her house, offering her a permanent asylum from her husband? Are you in doubt in regard to the conduct, the interference of Mrs. Ovington, her fresh and tender commisseration for Mrs. Tilton, carrying her upon rides, pressing upon her the hospitality of her house, offering her a permanent asylum from her husband and her home—fracy, Receber, all, in open, admitted communication at the house of Mr. Ovington, and all these collected influences bearing upon this woman frail and delicate as she is represented to be, and adoring nor pastor, as we know she did—and do

Tilton had a good many eyes upon him as Beach pictured him in eloquent terms standing up solltary and alone to face the obloguy showered upon him by the partisans of Mr. Beecher. His home broken up, his wife a fugitive and the hand of scorn pointed at him from every direction." The jury were all attention as the speaker rattles along without a break in strong, nervous land guage, at times pathetic enough to move the tene der hearted to tears.

along without a break in strong, nervous law guage, at times pathetic enough to move the tear der hearted to tears.

INPLUENCES ON MEA TILTON.

What graver reducks in the judgment of the public could have been uttered against that lady than the fact, as we know, that without any new causes of offence she had suddonly left home and children, and was colleaguing and consorting with the open and accusing enemy of ner musband, now, I am asking you what Mr. Tilleen should do under those circumstances? I do not know what you might do, I do not know how micro ellong suffering and forbearance you, as busbands and tathers, might exercise upon an occasion of that character. If it had been possible for Mr. Tilteen to redaim his wile, to restore his broken household, to relimitate the dissevered family, and induce that wile of his to return again to his forgiveling and adoring arms, he would have done it. Bushe knew, as every man on this jury knows, that Elizabeth R. Tilton had left lifs home and his roof forever. The cause of Mr. Beecher could not friumph unless that meek, feeble woman stood beside it and upheld it. When Mrs. Tutoh had made that first exculpatory statement evincing her wifely trust, evincing the truth, Honry Ward Heecher knew that even his cause before his chosen committee could not triumph, that the situation must be changed, that the wile must secuse the husband, san must do something—something to remove the effects and impressions of her opposite declaration and past association with Theodore Tilton. She must appear as the friend of Mr. Becener and the accuser of her happendad; hence the intervention of the Ovington, hence her letter to the committee, hence the notice of Mrs. Tilton from home. Whatever you may say ofour, esse, rentelmen, sure I am that in the judgment of certain men, Mr. Tilton was entirely justified in his declaration that justice, denied him before the committee, should be sought before a tribunal where justice is supposed to be impartially adminstered, and where the forms of the mos exorably down, and there is no other retrieve—
he can march up that glittering ascent in no
other way than by a long coarse of toni and struggie, alded by the same faculties which promoted
him at first. He will do it. My friend may take
about descening and burying nim, about a
stranded and battered huik rotting upon the
shores of hie, but he never will dissect the intellectual and moral character of Theodore Thiten.
His knowledge of intellectual anatomy will be
greatly emiarged if he over succeeds in deing
that—(applaume)—and he is not the sexton who is
to bury a man like Theodore Thiton.

Mr. Evarta had said in his mescal he was not

Mr. Evarts had said in his speech he was propeeding to dissect and bury Tilton as a battered huik stranded on the seashore of life, "but," cried Beach, "he will never dissect the intellect and merality of Tilton. His knowledge of intellectnal anatomy will be greatly enlarged when he can do that." The audience received this hit with laugh-

anatomy will be greatly enlarged when he can do that." The andience received this hit with laughter and applause, none laughing more hearthy than Evarts himself.

Titton's horse.

He will yet emerge from those shadows and obscurations; it is the spirit and essence of the great qualities to overcome unmerited shame and all obstacles, atthough he may never gain a happy, home to cheer him or a loving wife upon whom he can rest in his serrows and tribulations, yet believe me Theodore Titton, by the energy of his character and his genius, will redsem himself in the eyes of the world and prove himself the noble man to whom Henry Ward Beecher rendered his repeated tributes. (Applause.) It would be desirable. I think, may it please your Honor, that before addressing ourselves more especially to the evidence in this case, bearing directly and overly upon the plainbill's claim of action, to learn if we can what are the principles of law in regard to evidence appropriate to such an examination as this, and more especially to ascertain if the proposition of my learned irlend, Mr. Evarts, is to be supported by the instruction of Your Honor to the jury. I understand him to say, are, that in a case of this character it is impossible for a court or jury to convict—I use that term with the confession of the accused party. We have, if the proof is to be credited, the confession of both of them. I have already stated to your Honor that I claim no force for the confession of the proof is to be credited, the confession of the proof is to be credited, the confession of the proof the confession of the proof is to be confession of Mr. Beecher, when combinances in least of this character.

Counsel then proceeded to cite several authorities to show that though confession alone would not justify an absolute divorce unless accompanied by circumstances of more of less degree of inculpation, yet the more modern rule is to disregarting a management of modern rule is to disregarting a care of the more modern rule is to disregarting a care of

or divores is always granted. The court took a recess at the usual hour.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The best part of the audience remained in court during recess, so as to make sure of their scats. When the proceedings were resumed a dense mass of people hard that page of the chamber to the lett of the bench. Mr. Beecher, the first time for the day, entered court, followed by his wife, and brother, Mr. Beach stood up to resume 2